

listed under "FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT" by close of business on August 29, 1988. If no one requests an opportunity to comment at a public hearing, the hearing will not be held.

Filing of a written statement at the time of the hearing is requested as it will greatly assist the transcriber. Submission of written statements in advance of the hearing will allow OSMRE officials to prepare adequate responses and appropriate questions.

The public hearing will continue on the specified date until all persons scheduled to comment have been heard. Persons in the audience who have not been scheduled to comment, and who wish to do so, will be heard following those scheduled. The hearing will end after all persons scheduled to comment and persons present in the audience who wish to comment have been heard.

Public Meeting

If only one person requests an opportunity to comment at a hearing, a public meeting, rather than a public hearing, may be held.

Persons wishing to meet with OSMRE representatives to discuss the proposed amendments may request a meeting at the Big Stone Gap Field Office by contacting the person listed under "FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT". All such meetings will be open to the public and, if possible, notices of meetings will be posted in advance at the locations listed under "ADDRESSES". A written summary of each public meeting will be made part of the Administrative Record.

List of Subjects in 30 CER Part 946

Coal mining, Intergovernmental relations, Surface mining, Underground mining.

Date: July 27, 1988.

Carl C. Close,

Assistant Director, Eastern Field Operations.

[FR Doc. 88-18244 Filed 8-11-88; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-05-M

POSTAL SERVICE

39 CFR Part 111

Nonmailability of Etiologic Agents; Extension of Time for Comment

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Proposed rule; extension of comment period.

SUMMARY: On June 24, 1988, the Postal Service published in the **Federal Register** (53 FR 23775) a proposed rule change intended to prohibit the mailing of etiologic agents, or materials

reasonably believed to contain them which are required to bear an Etiologic Agents/Biomedical Material label under Department of Transportation and Department of Health and Human Services rules. The Postal Service requested comments by August 8, 1988. In response to requests for additional time, the Postal Service is extending the comment period to August 22, 1988.

DATE: Comments on the proposed rule change must be received on or before August 22, 1988.

ADDRESS: Written comments should be mailed or delivered to the Director, Office of Classification and Rates Administration, Rates and Classification Department, Room 8430, 475 L'Enfant Plaza West, SW, Washington, DC 20260-5360. Copies of all written comments will be available for inspection and photocopying between 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, in Room 8430, at the above address.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: F.E. Gardner, (202) 268-5178.

Fred Eggleston,

Assistant General Counsel, Legislative Division.

[FR Doc. 88-18282 Filed 8-11-88; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7710-12-M

39 CFR Part 111

Unauthorized Use of Postage Meters

AGENCY: Postal Service.

ACTION: Withdrawal of proposed rule.

SUMMARY: On the basis of comments received, which are summarized in the Supplementary Information, and for other reasons, the Postal Service is withdrawing the proposed rule to require mailers preparing metered mail for others to furnish certain additional information with the mailing.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: F.E. Gardner (202) 268-5178.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On February 23, 1988, the Postal Service published a proposed rule, which would have required a commercial mailer preparing metered mail for others to provide a list of the meter serial numbers, names of meter holders, number of pieces mailed, and rate per piece for each meter used in the mailing, to help guard against misuse of meters, 53 FR 5282.

Approximately 85 comments were received in response to the proposed rule. Most commenters said they would incur excessive administrative costs if the proposed rule were implemented. Several commenters said it would be

impossible to provide the information when pieces are premetered by the owner of the mail and some of the pieces are given to a commercial mailer to presort. They stated that the owners of the mail normally presort and enter most of their own mail, often using several metering runs at different rates during the same day. The residual volume, which does not qualify for presort rates, is then given to a commercial presort mailer to presort it with other mail in order to qualify for the lower presort rates.

In view of these comments, and the fact that other measures were implemented in April, 1988, to help curb unauthorized use of postage meters, the Postal Service has decided to withdraw the proposed rule. The Postal Service will continue to monitor its current procedures, and will consider appropriate adjustments as needed to prevent misuse of postage meters.

Fred Eggleston,

Assistant General Counsel, Legislative Division.

[FR Doc. 88-18283 Filed 8-11-88; 8:45 am]

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 300

[FRL-3420-5]

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan; the National Priorities List

AGENCY: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Notice of Intent to Delete a Site from the National Priorities List (NPL); Request for Comments.

SUMMARY: EPA announces its intent to delete a site from the NPL and requests public comment. The site is the Toftdahl Drums site in Brush Prairie, Washington. EPA has determined that the appropriate remedy has been completed and that the site presents no further hazard to public health or the environment. The site meets the criteria for deletion provided in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP) as published in the **Federal Register** on November 20, 1985 (50 FR 47912), § 300.66(c)(7). The NPL is Appendix B to the NCP, which EPA promulgated pursuant to section 105 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

DATE: Comments concerning the Toftdahl Drums site may be submitted on or before September 12, 1988.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be mailed to Judi Schwarz, Superfund Branch, U.S. EPA Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Mail Stop HW-113, Seattle, Washington 98101. Information on the site is available in the regional and local public dockets. The regional docket is available for viewing at the U.S. EPA Region 10 Library, 1200 Sixth Avenue, 10th Floor, Seattle, Washington, (206) 442-1289, during business hours. The local docket is available for viewing at the Southwest Washington Health District (Attn: Gary Bickett), 2000 Fort Vancouver Way, Vancouver, Washington, 98663, (206) 695-9215, during business hours.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Judi Schwarz, Superfund Branch, U.S. EPA Region 10, 1200 Sixth Avenue, Mail Stop HW-113, Seattle, Washington 98101, (206) 442-2684.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: EPA announces its intent to delete the Toftdahl Drums site from the NPL and requests comments on this deletion. This site meets the criteria for deletion provided in the NCP as published in the **Federal Register** on November 20, 1985 (50 FR 47912), § 300.66(c)(7).

The Toftdahl Drums site is a rural property about fifteen acres in size located in Clark County about four miles east-southeast of Battleground, Washington. The owner of the property was alleged to have had delivered to the site in the early 1970s one hundred to two hundred drums containing unknown amounts of industrial waste material. His intent was to clean and sell the drums, but about fifty drums with waste residues were buried on site. The drums were rediscovered in the mid-1970s by the new owner of a portion of the property. In 1982, the original property owner removed approximately thirty-eight drums to a local landfill.

The Washington Department of Ecology (Ecology) was first notified about the possible presence of buried drums in 1982. In 1983, an EPA contractor conducted a site investigation in which the remains of six drums were found and sampled. Samples of nearby soil, groundwater, drinking water, and surface water were also taken. Traces of several organic compounds were detected in the groundwater, but no

significant contamination which could be attributed to the site was found. In May 1984, Ecology nominated this site for inclusion on the NPL, and in June 1986, this site appeared on the final NPL.

In 1984, Ecology took soil samples from the alleged drum cleaning area. No organic contaminants were detected, and no gross quantities of heavy metals were found. Using state monies, Ecology's contractor conducted an additional investigation in late 1984 to identify other potential drum burial locations. An Initial Remedial Measure was started in June 1985 by a state contractor to remove the remaining drums and soil contamination. The remains of five crushed drums, parts of additional drums, and forty cubic yards of contaminated soils were removed and disposed of at a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permitted hazardous waste landfill. A Remedial Investigation (RI) was initiated in December 1985 by a state contractor and was completed in July 1986.

The environmental sampling and chemical analysis program undertaken during the RI showed no significant or extensive contamination of surface soil, surface water, or groundwater at the site. Pre-RI chemical data for drum/waste samples and adjacent soil samples showed that the drum cleaning and disposal activities at the Toftdahl site did introduce some contaminants at the site. Priority pollutants which had been detected at least one time in the drum/waste or nearby soil samples were used as indicator constituents in the RI. These included metals, volatile organic compounds, base neutral organic compounds, cyanides, and polychlorinated biphenyls. While several of these priority pollutants were detected in the RI sampling and analysis program, the concentration of such contamination was very small and in most cases could not be reliably differentiated from background values or laboratory-introduced variability. Most of the potentially waste-related indicator constituents that have been detected have not been consistently detected over repeated sampling events at the site. Whether related or not, the magnitude of the contamination is extremely small, does not exceed any applicable or relevant and appropriate federal public health or environmental standard, and does not appear to be a potential source for public health risks.

No RCRA hazardous wastes nor Ecology dangerous wastes are present at the site. Federal drinking water standards are met at the downgradient private wells for all waste indicator constituents. No substances regulated by the Toxic Substances Control Act have been found at the site.

There are no longer any access controls at the site. A fence had surrounded the drum storage area. After the drums were removed in 1985, the fence was no longer needed and was removed as requested by nearby residents. Some paint chip-like material is visible at several scattered locations at the site. Samples analyzed during the RI demonstrate that these are not RCRA hazardous wastes nor Ecology dangerous waste.

A local public comment period on the No Action Alternative in the RI report was held from August 19, 1986, through September 19, 1986. Two comments were received. A detailed report of those comments and agency response is available in the Responsiveness Summary of the Record of Decision (ROD) at the EPA docket offices listed above. The ROD was signed by the Regional Administrator on September 30, 1986.

EPA, with concurrence of the state of Washington, has determined that all appropriate fund-financed response under CERCLA at the Toftdahl Drums site has been completed, and has determined that no further cleanup by responsible parties is appropriate.

As a precautionary measure, Ecology agrees to continue performance monitoring by sampling and analyzing nearby private residential and monitoring wells semiannually for five years, and then annually for ten additional years, subject to funding by the legislature of the state of Washington.

Deletion of a site from the NPL does not preclude eligibility for subsequent EPA response actions. Section 300.66(c)(8) of the NCP states that EPA response actions may be taken at sites that have been deleted from the NPL if future conditions warrant such action.

Concurrence:

Robie G. Russell,

Regional Administrator.

[FR Doc. 88-16889 Filed 8-11-88; 8:45 am]

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